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P. fastigiata, Grev. Glen Cove, Montauk Point; July and August.

Bostrychia rivularis , Harv. Flushing Bay, Whitestone.

Dasya elegans, Ag. Common; July to November.

Corallina officinalis, L. Common.

Melobesia farinosa, Lamx. Glen Cove, Greenport.

M. pustulata, Lamx. Flushing Bay, Rockaway.

M. macrocarpa, Rosanoff. Orient, Canarsie, Quogue.

M. Lenormandi, Aresch. Fort Hamilton College Point.,

* Those marked with an asterisk were found in fruit at the time specified.

The Flora of Ross County, Ohio,

COMPARED WITH THAT OF NEW ENGLAND.

Read June 8th.

W. E. SAFFORD.

In Southern Ohio the first of the spring flowers is the "pepper-and-salt", or "harbinger of spring", *Erigenia bulbosa,* Nutt., a tiny Umbelifer. I have found it as early as the last week in February, although it does not usually appear until a month later. It grows in shady woods, where it is usually found nestling between the forking roots of beeches, associated with *Isopyrum biternatum,* T. and Gr. The latter is a beautiful little plant closely resembling *Thalictrum anemonoides,* but with fibrous instead of tuberous roots. In the region through which I botanized nearly every specimen of *Thalictrum anemonoides* had pink-tinted sepals.

Of the two species of *Hepatica* which occur in Southern Ohio, *Hepatica acutiloba,* DC., is much more common. I have found many specimens which seem to be intermediate between the two species. Many other spring plants occur which are familiar to New England botanists, such as: *Dicentra Canadensis,* DC., and *D. Cucullaria,* DC.; *Dentaria laciniata,* Muhl.; *Sanguinaria Canadensis,* L., and *Podophyllum peltatum,* L. *Anemone nemorosa,* L., does not occur. I have never found *Dentaria diphylla,* L.; but it has been recorded as growing in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

Trillium grandiflorum, Salisb., is common. Associated with it are two Trilliums not found in New England: *Trillium sessile,* L., a small species with spotted leaves and sessile flowers of the same dark color as the typical form of *Trillium erectum*, L., and *Trillium nivale*, Riddell, a dwarf, with a peduncled white flower and petioled leaves.

Other species not met with in New England are *Erythronium albidum*, Nutt., a very pretty plant, flowering before *E. Americanum*, Smith; *Stylophorum diphyllum*, Nutt., a bright showy poppy growing in the woods, resembling *Chelidonium majus*, L.; *Hydrastis Canadensis*, the "orange-root", similar in its manner of growth to *Podophyllum peltatum; Uvularia grandiflora*, Smith, bearing large bright yellow flowers; *Jeffersonia diphylla*, Pers., the "twin-leaf", looking to a casual observer like a Sanguinaria; and *Camassia Fraseri*, Torr., the pale blue "wild hyacinth".

Polemonium reptans, L., grows abundantly in the woods, associated with *Delphinium tricorne*, Mich., and *Mertensia Virginica*, DC., a richly colored member of the Borraginaceæ. *Hydrophyllum Virginicum*, L., *H. macrophyllum*, Nutt., and *H. appendiculatum*, Mich,, occur. The last takes its name from the peculiar reflexed appendages between the parts of the calyx. *Valeriana pauciflora*, Mich., with pink flowers like miniature honey-suckles, is common in the deep woods. Its specific name is misleading, as it is not by any means few-flowered.

During the last week of May and the first week of June the hills are bright with patches of the crimson "fire pink", *Silene Virginica*, L., associated with the pale lavender pink, *Phlox divaricata*, L., with which it forms a most pleasing contrast of colors.

In the summer months the open fields are covered with *Vernonia fasciculata*, Mich., a species closely resembling *V. Noveboracensis*, Willd., but having its involucre composed of blunt instead of awn-tipped scales. Another common plant in the fields which does not extend to New England is the beautiful *Eupatorium* (or *Conoclinium*) *cœlestinum*, L.

Clematis viorna, L., the "leather flower", is very common. It often grows in thickets associated with the common *Menispermum*, *Smilax glanca*, Walt., *Smilax tamnoides*, L., and the delicate little passion flower, *Passiflora lutea*, L., a beautiful plant climbing among the blackberry and papaw bushes, by means of tendrils, and bearing axillary clusters of miniature green "passion flowers".

The banks of many of the streams are hedged with *Hydrangea arborescens*, L., associated with *Staphylea trifolia*, L., *Carpinus Americana*, Michx., *Lindera Benzoin*, Meisner, the red maple and the slippery elm. *Cornus florida* and *Viburnum acerifolium* are common.

In the month of July the woods are bright with the orange-red flowers of the trumpet creeper (*Tecoma radicans*), which climbs to the tops of the highest trees. There are also a number of quite pretty Labiates to be collected, among which are *Scutellaria versicolor*, Nutt.; *Scutellaria canescens*, Nutt.; *Blephila hirsuta*, Benth.; and *Monarda fistulosa*, L.

Impatiens fulva, Nutt., and *Impatiens pallida*, Nutt., are equally common. *Campanula Americana*, L., grows as a rank weed, associated with *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.; *Silene stellata*, Ait., and *Eupatorium purpureum*, L.

Many of the common weeds growing in hedges and along the roadsides are not found in New England. *Actinomeris squarrosa*, Nutt., is a coarse yellow Composite, somewhat like a *Helianthus* in general appearance, but easily determined by the decurrent leaves which form broad green wings along the stem.

Dysodia chrysanthemoides, Lag., the "fetid marigold", and *Cunila Mariana*, L., are also weeds not found in New England. The *Peloria* state, or five-spurred form, of the common *Linaria vulgaris*, Mill., occurs very frequently in waste places. The garden chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis*, L., has established itself in several spots, growing among the Mayweed, *Maruta Cotula*, DC., a plant which it very closely resembles, but from which it may easily be distinguished by its pleasant odor.

Many of the New England asters and golden rods occur, and with them a number of western and southern species. *Solidago rupestris*, *Solidago Shortii*, Torr. and Gray, and *Aster Shortii*, Boott., are all very pretty species. The last has beautiful light purple ray flowers and lemon-colored discs. The heads form numerous luxuriant panicles, frequently growing four or five feet high.

Along the banks of the creeks and rivers another beautiful Composite grows, *Silphium perfoliatum*, L. It is associated with

Rudbeckia triloba, L., a very pretty deep yellow species, much more delicate than the *R. hirta*, which has found its way to New England.

Growing in the water of the creeks are masses of *Rhytoglossa pedunculosa*, Nees. (*Dianthera Americana*, L.), one of the Acanthaceæ.

On the gravelly shores *Polanisia graveolens*, Raf., is a common weed. It is usually associated with the "fog fruit", *Lippia lanceolata*, Michx., a low procumbent member of the Verbenaceæ, bearing compact round heads of bluish-white flowers.

Climbing in the hedges and associated with *Smilax glauca*, Walt., and *Smilax tamnoides*, L., I found *Enslenia albida*, an Asclepiad, with small whitish flowers and heart-shaped leaves, which resemble at first glance those of a climbing *Polygonum*. Another common hedge-plant is the bind-weed, *Convolvulus sepium*, R. Br. In the fence corners I found an interesting plant which proved to be *Seymeria macrophylla*, Nutt., the "mullein fox-glove".

Most of the trees in this region also occur in New England. The woods are composed of oaks, beeches, maples, hickories, *Negundo aceroides*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Juglans cinerea*, L., and *Juglans nigra*, L. Four Leguminaceous trees are indigenous, which occur in New England only as introduced or naturalized species: *Robinia pseudacacia*, L.; *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, the "Kentucky coffee tree"; *Gleditschia triacanthos*, L., and *Cercis Canadensis*, L.

Among the oaks the most interesting is *Quercus macrocarpa*, Michx., in which the cup of the acorn is imbricated with pointed scales, and is bordered by a mossy margin nearly enclosing the acorn.

The rivers and creeks are lined with tall sycamores, white willows and cotton-woods, *Populus monilifera*, Ait.

All of the ferns are included in the New England flora; but some of the species most common in New England, such as *Pteris aquilina* and *Polypodium vulgare*, I found to be very rare in Ross County. *Aspidium Goldieanum*, Hook., *Asplenium angustifolium*, Michx., and *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Link., were quite common in ravines and on shaded rocky hillsides.